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### APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 1094 on page 470.]

With a view to secure a sufficient number of typists trained in Tamil typewriting for the offices in which the 'Tamil Scheme' has been introduced, as also for meeting the future requirements of the offices of the heads of departments, the Government have prescribed a compulsory scheme of training in Tamil typewriting on the standard key-board for all typists and steno-typists in all departments including those employed in the offices of the heads of departments (except the Judicial Department). The Government have also prescribed Tamil typewriting qualification for all future entrants to this category. As regards Secretariat Departments, the Government have ordered that, with effect from the next selection to the category of typists and steno-typists in the case of both direct recruits and those appointed on transfer, preference should be given to persons qualified in Tamil typewriting on the standard key-board at least by the lower grade. Persons with only English typewriting qualification appointed to these posts should acquire the Tamil typewriting qualification also within the period of probation.

The glossary of administrative terms containing Tamil equivalents of terms in common use has been recently revised and distributed to all Government offices. Supplementary glossaries of most of the departments containing Tamil equivalents of terms peculiar to those departments have been finalised. The question of introducing a 'Partial Scheme' of correspondence in Tamil in the offices of the heads of departments is being considered. Under this scheme, the correspondence from heads of departments to their subordinate offices and between themselves will generally be in Tamil except in cases of any special difficulty or when the reference is of a technical nature, and letters from the heads of departments to the public will also be in Tamil.

The introduction of the scheme in the Secretariat will take some more time, but no avoidable delay will be allowed to occur.

### APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 1102, on page 473.]

#### *Steps taken to control the speed of lorries.*

(1) Speed traps are held in Madras City and on important highways in the mufassal. V. H. F. sets have been sanctioned to facilitate speed traps.

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(2) A system of road patrol round the clock has been introduced in Madras City to deal with violations of traffic regulations. The question of formation of mobile highway patrols in the mufassal is under examination.

(3) Drivers of lorries are required to sign the Goods Vehicles Movement Register kept in the Police Stations "en-route" for every 70 miles of the journey.

(4) Gazetted Officers are required to report to the Regional Transport Officers for disciplinary action cases of over-speeding of Transport vehicles which come to their notice while they travel in their cars.

(5) Where departmental action is not possible, prosecution is launched and the prosecuting officers are required to press for deterrent sentences.

*Steps taken to improve the condition and upkeep of lorries.*

(1) The Motor Vehicles Inspectors are required to make thorough and effective check of the condition of goods vehicles at the time of renewal of fitness certificates.

(2) The staff of the Transport Department are required to check Transport vehicles on roads and issue CFX notices for rectification of defects, if the vehicles are found to be mechanically defective.

APPENDIX V.

Vide answer to Starred question No. 1133, on page 485.]

(a) No area has been brought under cashew cultivation in the South Arcot district under the auspices of the Cashew Export Promotion Council. But under the Second and Third Five-Year Plans, cashew has been raised in degraded forest areas in the district over 14,842 acres up-to-date. In non-forest areas as a result of execution of Cashew Development Scheme during the Second and Third Five-Year Plans, an additional area of 1,305 acres has been brought under cashew cultivation in the district up to 1960-61.

(b) Cashew raised in forest areas in the district is free from pest and disease but it is subject to pest and disease in the non-forest areas.

(c) Cashew in forest areas is raised in virgin lands and it is therefore free from disease for the first few years. But on the other hand cashew plantations in non-forest areas are old having been in existence for a number of years. As other crops liable for heavy insect damage are also cultivated in these areas, the cashew crop also suffers due to pest and disease attack.